WHERE CUSTOMERS ARE FICKLE OLD COMPANIES MEET THE CUT.

War Will End When Russell Sage Has Had E lough and Sells His Standard Stock-Might Have Been 90-Cent Gas With-out War But for Sage and Croker. The price of gas publicly quoted restorday by the Consolidated, Mutual and Standard gas

companies was still 65 cents a thousand feet. Under the rose, all these companies were meeting the 50-cent rate of the New Amsterdam whenever it was necessary, in suite of Russell-Bage. Each of the four warring companies has a small army of canvassers seat tered over the city. The New Amsterdam's men are seeking new business. The ear vassers of the other companies are merely working to keep their old customers. The plan of operation under which the canvassers of the 65-cent companies have been instructed to work is this:

An agent goes through a certain territory traversed by the mains of the New Amsterdam as well as by those of the company he represents. Since he isn't looking for new busi ness he lets the New Amsterdam's customers alone. He makes it a point, however, to see all bis own customers. He talks about the weather and the bailes and incidentally turns the conversation upon gas. Then he proceeds to find out what the customer thinks of the 50-cent gas proposition. If the customer appears to be food of 50-cent gas and indicate a desire to try it, the 65-cent canvasser promptly tells him that his company can, on a pinch, furnish just as good 50-cent gas as the New Amsterdam and is perfectly willing to do so provided the customer will stick to the can va-ser's company. The company will this, of course, only because of its liking fo this particular customer. Therefore, the customer will be good enough to say nothing about the new rate. The customer agrees and the agent goes next door and tells the same tale. It usually a complishes the purpose because most folk don't want to bother to change gas meters to-day and have all the companies settle their differences to-morrow and put the price of gas back to the old rate. And while the canvassers of the til-cen

companies are getting blisters on their feet in the attempt to retain old business at the 50 cent rate, your Uncle Russell sits in his office down in Nassau street and announces with great vehemence: Our rate is 65 cents, and it will stay at 65

cents, and that's all there is about it."

President Gawtry of the Consolidated and President Galloway of the Mutual remark:
"We have nothing to say. There is no change in the situation. Our rate is 65 cents.

"We have nothing to say. There is no change in the situation. Our rate is 65 cents."

Anthony N. Brady, the little big man of the New Amsterdam, contributes to the gayety of the situation by saying:

"Our rate is 50 cents, and we want all the business we can get. We can make gas cheaper than the other fellows, and we don't have to pay any dividends. Therefore we're sleeping soundly and eating three semare meals a day. Let the battle go on. We'll be in at the finish."

This was the gas situation vesterday, and thus it will remain until flussell Sage decides to par with his stock in the Standard Gas Light Commany, which he controls. The length of time the public will get gas below cost depends therefore entirely upon how long your I nele Russell is willing to lose money as a gas man. The venerable financier has not heretofore been in the habit of giving something for nothing for any great length of time. This information was furnished to a reporter of The Sun yesterday by a man who is thoroughly familiar with the details of the gas war, but who is not connected with any of the warring companies. This man said:

"There wouldn't have been any war had it not been for Russell Sage. Soveral months ago sage agreed to sell his holdings in the Standard to the Consolidated Gas Company at 150. The deal was to be closed the last of April. When the day for the transfer of stock came Sage informed the men with whom he had promised to de business that, after mature consideration, he had concluded that his standard stock was worth 175 and he wouldn't sell for less. This was only about the third time Sage had to get fish with the do under pressure.

"It may fatherest you to know that had it not been for Sage and Cooke the public gridty."

voluntarily. they'd see what he'd do under pressure.

"It may interest you to know that had it not been for Sage and Croker the public might be paying only 10 cents for gas now, without any war. The scheme was to consolidate all the companies, by the Consolidated acquiring the Standard; to build a great central station on Long Island and to make a rate to everybody of 10 cents a thousand. Sage was expected to make grood one of his promises, to sell about the time the Legislature met. He didn't make good. The Astoria Gas bill was introduced in the Legislature. John D. Crimmins had jumped into print about his big gas scheme. Croker and he were on the outs. Croker thought Crimmins was not sufficiently grateful for what Croker had done for him, and Croker promotly jumped on the gas bill. grateful for what Croker had done for him, and Croker promotly jumped on the gas bill. The franchise wouldn't have been so very valuable without Sage's holdings, and Sage's holdings wouldn't have been of much use to the holders of the franchise without that franchise, Therefore, I say, had it not been for Sage and Croker the people might be having iN-cent gas now, and there wouldn't have been any war. It was the plan, had everything gone smoothly, to establish the iN-cent rate, pending the better.

"If this be true, why did the New Amsterdam out below the consolidated?" asked the reporter.

"I don't pretend to account for that except in this way: Rockefeler is in the Consolidated. Rogers is in the New Amsterdam. Both companies were equally interested in getting Sage

The following statement about the New Amsterdam or any other gas stock. If this was the several and lines this, and it has a society of the standard. When the Consolidated cut to the Standard of the cut, showed a desire to sell, and stage stuck, another cut in price by one of the other companies would, it was reasoned, increase the desire of the public to sell, and down would go the price of all gas stocks. The magnates could then acquire what stock Sage didn't hold in the Standard at much less than it was worth and proceed to make it disarrecable for him in the management of the company. Besides this, they could make several millions out of the public by buving what the public wanted to sell of Consolidated, New Amsterdam or any other gas stock. If this was their plan, and i think it was, it has failed so far. The public isn't doing what was expected of it. Instead of selling, it is holding on or buying, and from tresent indications you couldn't knock the price of gas stock down with a sledgehammer.

The following statement about the New Amsterdam's possition, inspired, if appears, by Frank Hastings, one of the directors, was sent out by Dow, Jones & Co. vesterday afternoon. The statement is an official verification of news printed in The Sun on Thursday.

"The fact that Gen Jourdan, President of the Brooklyn I mion das Company, controlled in the Standard Oil interest, is also President of the New Amsterdam Company, and the further fact that Mr. H. H. Rogers, a Standard Oil magnate, is a director of New Amsterdam board, and that these corporations were acting at present in pursuance of an understanding between the Consolidated and Amsterdam Company, and the further fact that Mr. H. H. Rogers, a Standard Oil magnate, is a director of New Amsterdam board, and that these corporations were acting at present in pursuance of an understanding between the consolidated and Amsterdam company, a

could only be settled by the survival of the lit-test."
A transaction has been consummated with-in the past twenty-four bours the effect of which is expected to be to enlarge the area of the conflict and to considerably increase the feeling of bitteress. During the present year the Brady interests in the Amsterdam loard, in consumation with Mr. Whitney and his friends, have invested some \$55,000,000 in buying up all the electric light and power companies in New York excest one. The high prices paid for these plants, which were secured only after spirited competition, could only be justified through the purchasers se-curing a monopoly of the electric lighting and power business of the city.

secured only after spirited competition, could only; be justified through the purchasers securing a monopoly of the electric lighting and power business of the city.

"Within a day or two the Consolidated people have bought a controlling interest in the linited Electric Jighting and Power Company, the only electric lighting and power company having wires running to all parts of the city, the control of which had not been secured by the other side, and the Consolidated people are now arranging to initiate a war of prices in the electric lighting and lower field in this city. Whe the end it and exactly when it will come is dislicult to forcese. But inside interestive decided that a bitter fight must cusue, to have decided that a bitter fight must cusue, to be ended only, as Mr. Hastings, says, by the survival of the littest.

The New Amsterdam amounced yesterday that it would sell gas to its ensteamers in Long Island, City at the same price at which it is serving its New York customers.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY MOLINEUX. iome New Evidence in the Adams Poisor ing Case Presented Yesterday.

The Grand Jury resumed its inquiry yesterday into the murder of Mrs. Katherina J Adams. Assistant District Attorney Blumen thal conducted the proceedings. The first witness cailed was J. E. Pugh of Cincinnati who had been in the employ of one of the pat ent medicine concerns that received letter asking for patent medicines and which letters were said to be in Reland B. Molineux's handwriting. Pugh identified two letters that his firm had received. The letters were signed "H. C. Barnet" and asked that medicine be sent to Nicholas Heckmann's letter box agen-

ey on Forty-second street. Frank T. McLaughlin, representin the patent medicine firm of Stearns & Co. of Detroit, identified a letter introduced in evidence as one that had been received by his firm. This letter was the one known as the "Harpster" letter, said to have been written by Molineux and which made inquiries about a man named Harpster, who until recently was employed in Ballentine's browery. Newark. James Burns, a patent medicine man from

Souton, testified that in June of last year his Boston, testified that in June of hat year his Jrm received a letter from some one who made incurries about a salve which he was adver-tising at the time. Burns was then in busi-ness at 350 Columbus avenue, this city, A letter shown to him, he said, was the one he referred to. It is written on the blue-timet, three-rescent note paper that from time to time has figured in the case. It was sined 'Roland Molineux, 6 Jersey street, Newark, N. J. The witness said that he had sent salve to this address.

time has figured in the case. It was sined Roland Moineux, it Jerssy street. Newark, N. J. The witness said that he had sent saive to this address.

Prof. H. L. Tolman of Chicago, an experi is handwriting, said that he had examined this letter and also samples of bandwriting which appeared on checks signed by Molineux and that the letter was in the handwriting of the same man who signed the checks.

Morris Herman of the firm of Herman & Co., color manufacturers of it Jerssy street, Newark, was the next witness called. He said that Roland B. Molineux was in his employ. The checks referred to by Tolman, he said, were in the handwriting of Molineix.

This evidence was introduced for the purpose of showing that Roland B. Molineux wrote the letter sent to Burns, which made reference to the patent medicine referred to. The prosecution stains that Molineux wrote a batch of letters to various patent medicine referred to he had writing as that which appeared upon the package of poison sent to Cornish and Barnet and that some of these letters are in the same handwriting as that which appeared upon the package of poison sent to Cornish and which caused Mrs. Adams's death.

Miss Esie tray, who had been employed by a patent medicine concern in a Western city, testified that she had received a samile of Molineux's handwriting from the police and had been requested by the detectives to look over all the letters the firm had received to see if she could find any in handwriting that resembled that of Molineux. She said she examined over 100,000 letters, looking at the enveloues only and this work took all of her time for five days. She finally found a letter in the batch which upon being oriened was signed. Henry C. Barnet, and which had been sent from the West Forty-second street letter box.

Mrs. Florence Rogers was compelled to answer many questions relating to her domestic life and that of ner mother and of her friends.

The Grand Jury then adjourned until Monday morning after resolving to work overtime on Monday by holding

ANTONIO TERRY'S WILL FILED.

His Widow, Formerly Siby! Sanderson, and His Daughter Chief Beneficiaries.

The will of Antonio Eusebio Terry, who married the singer, Sibyl Sanderson, was flied for probate yesterday. He died in last December in Paris. His will was executed the month before. No statement of the value of the estate, which is supposed to be very large, was filed. His only child is Natividad Maria Mercedes Terry, by a former marriage, who resided with him and her stepmother at 104 Avenue des Champs Elysée, Paris.

A special bequest of (80,000) francs is made

to Maurice Travers, counsellor of the Court of Appeals of Paris, "as a proof of my recognition of the services he has rendered me and the devotion he has always shown me." He says further: "Imbuad with the same sentiment l give a like sum to Francis Egerton Webb."
Celestin Menendes of Linares, Austria, gets
25,000 francs; Mr. Weeks, manager of Mr.
Terry's stud farm at Vancresson, 15,000
francs, and Adolphe Bonnet of Paris 25,000

francs. and Adolphe Bonnet of Paris 25,000 francs.

The will confirms an ante-nuptial agreement Mr. Terry made with Miss Sanderson by which she is to get a life interest in half of his estate. The rest of it goes to his daughter before the death of his widow is to get the death of his widow is to get the entire residue under this provision:

"Nevertheless, during the period of twenty years, counting from my death, and I make it an absolute condition to this gift, under penalty of the immediate revocation thereof, that my wife shall not have the right to dispose of the preperty comprehended within this legacy, except upon the charge of reinvestment either in the acquisition of real estate in France or elsewhere.

"Furthermore, in case of the remarriage of my wife this present gift of all my property shall thereby immediately come to an end and be terminated from the day of such remarriage."

If his widow receives the entire estate she

be terminated from the day of such remar-riage.

If his widow receives the entire estate she is required to make the following bequests; Little Sisters of the Poor at Tour St. Joseph, France, 25,000 francs; Central Society of Ship-wrecked Sailors, I Rue de Bourgogne, Paris, 25,000 francs, and the Aid Society of the Fam-lies of Shipwrecked Sailors at 87 Rue de Riche-licu, Paris, 25,000 francs.

Mr. Terry requests that his daughter live with his widow. Any one contesting the will is cut off from any share in the estate. His executor, Francis Egerton Web's of this city, is empowered to destroy any papers or other articles, in his discretion, left by decedent,

TALKED WITH EXPLORER COOK. A Skipper Brings in News of the Doctor's

Capt. Thomas of the steamship Cova, in yesterday from South American ports, had a talk with Dr. Frederick A. Cook of the Belgian Antarctic exploring expedition while the Cova and the Belgica, the explorers yessel, were at Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, on March 13. Since then the doctor has arrived at Montevideo and has learned of the death of his intended wife. He had given to Capt. Thomas a letter addressed to her, under the impression that she was still

alive.

Capt. Thomas ways he invited Dr. Cook to come aboard the Cova and drink some good American beer. The doctor went aboard, out being an abstainer, didn't sample the beer. He had not heard of the Spanish-American war. He was delighted to learn that our side had bloked. war. He was delighted had licked. He said the little auxiliary bark had been the said the little auxiliary bark had been

He said the little auxiliary bark had been caught in an ice floe in the Antarctic Ocean and had drifted for twelve months. She had seventy days of almost total darkness and a lot of nasty weather. Dr. Cook estimated that the bark had drifted about 2,000 miles in the ice. The members of the expedition lived chiefly on caused goods, occasionally earing the meat of seal and renguin, a few of which they killed. They didn't like the renguin. It is probable that Dr. Cook will arrive soon at this port. He was at Montevideo on April 4.

MARCEL'S PAINTINGS.

London Doubts as to the Existence of a Valuable Collection in New Orleans

Special Cable Despatch to Tur Sex. LONDON, May 5.- The story of the valuable ollection of paintings owned by a negro amed Marcel, a curi sity slop keep rof New Orleans, which, it is said, includes examples by Rubens, Corregio, Raphael, Claude Lorraine. Turner and other well-known painters. is much discussed in London, but art circles are generally incredulous.

An official of the National Art Gailery, when questioned on the subject, treated it amused v. He said he received offers of new paintings by Raphael three times a week.

Christies, the famous art dealers, discussed the matter disinterestedly, but were entirely skeptical, principally regarding the price \$600,000, which is said to have been agreed to be paid by an agent of George Gould for nineen of the pictures. This price, the Christies

thought, was enormous Duveen Brothers, who are also art dealers thought it quite likely that the paintings were genuine. If so they were worth much more than \$600,000. Some of the picture had twice been offered to them, but they declined to entertain the offer because of the irregular manner in which it was brought to their notice. They had so many stolen works of art offered to them from New York that they were compelled to be most careful in their purchases They did not, however, imply that the present transaction was not entirely regular.

FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

SPEECHES AGAINST GEN. GOMEZ AT SEPARATIST DINNER.

Appeals by Orators and Newspapers in Havana for a Latin Union of Cubans and Spaniards Against Americans-Bandits Active in Cuba - Railway Stocks in Demand Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, May 5.- The postponed dinner to Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, and Major-Gen José Rodrigues was given last night. Nearly 100 covers were laid. Many women were present. The dinner was given by the Separatist party. and the leaders of the independent movement n this part of the island were present. The speeches made were against Gen. Gomez and strongly in favor of independence. All the speakers were moderate in their expressions except Juan Gualberto Gomez, a member of the late Cuban Assembly and a man of great talent. He made a flery and really eloquent speech against the Americans, who, he dedared, were worse than the Spaniards. The atter came to Cuba four centuries ago, he said. for the avowed purpose of conquering the island. The Americans came in the nineteenth century the name of civilization to free it, but instead of doing so they were crowding the Government. He appealed to the Spaniards to ombine with the Cubans for the preservation of the Latin race and Latin civilization. H highly praised the Spaniards. The speech was received with tremendous outhusiasm. The appeal for a combination of Cubans and Span ards to preserve the Latin race was evidently

part of a deliberate plan. La Union Española, a Spanish organ, prints a long editorial to-day asking the Cubans to fight for Latin laws and civilization. It opposes the writ of habeas corpus and all the contem plated changes in the laws and customs that

obtain here. La Discusion, a Cuban organ, devotes a olumn to an article entitled "Intervention or Absorption?" which treats of the subject in much the same manner as La Union Española and again calls attention to the displacement of Cubans by Americans in public office.

La Lucia, referring to so trivial an affair as hall given for charity last night, which was attended by both Cubans and Americans, deeries the Introduction of American music and American dances. It calls for the suppression of the two-step and the maintenance of the of the two-step and the maintenance of the dances and customs of the country.

Six bandits have killed the manager of the Santa Barbara estate at Casbilla, Matanzas. They also sacked the manager's house. Cuban troops pursued the bandits and killed one of them.

troops pursued the bandits and killed one of them.

A despatch from Sagua says that a band of brigands attacked the Unidad sugar estate has night. The proprietor and twelve Cuban guards compelled the bandits to withdraw after some showing. Four hours later the same band attacked the Angeles estate, near Sagua. They were dispersed by Cuban forces under the Monteagulo. Some of the residents of the town of Cifuentes, headed by the Mayor, joined the Cuban troops in pursuing the bandits.

At discten near Cienfuegos, bandits attacked the San Esteban estate, sacking the house and murdering the manager. Felipe Ferez, a Spaniard.

lard.
Señor Montez has resigned the office of Sub-Seredary of State to become a Magistrate of the Surreme Court. Señor Carlos y Parraga, a well-known lawyer and a member of the late Cuban Junta in New York, has been appointed to suc-sed big.

Junta in New York, has been appointed to succeed him.

Miss Clara Barton of the American Red Cross Society has arrived here. She will distribute rations to the poor. When informed of the situation at Sancti Spiritus she said she would furnish relief there immediately.

Gen, Sanger, Military Governor of the city of Matanzas, has come to Havana for the purpose of conferring with toeh Brooke.

Gen, Wilsen, military commander of the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, has been enthusiastically welcomed at Sagua, where a banquet was given in his honor. He left Sagua this morning for Isabela. He is making as careful a study of Santa Clara as he did of Matanzas.

The meteorological observatory at Clentuegos began work yesteriay.

The United States postai regulations will be in force here after May 10.

After to-day all Americans who die in military hospitals Nos. I and 2 will be buried at Marianao instead of Havana, after military honors have been paid them.

An English syndicate is buying lands around the harbor.

The Spanish Bank is preparing its ground

An English syndicate is buying lands around the harbor.

The Spanish Bank is preparing its ground floor for the headquarters of the Cuba Central Railway Company. Mr. Todd, who is the principal member of the Cuba Central syndicate, is expected to arrive from London shortly with drafts to the amount of \$10,000,000 with which to purchase other railways. Three thousand shares of the Havana United Railways were bought to-day, causing an advance in the price of those socurities. The purchasers are London parties, who already own the company. They do not propose to leave mugh of the stock in the open market, fearing that the Cuba Central syndicate will get hold of it and by this means control the United Railways. Other stocks are remarkably high.

The alternoon papers print a letter from Secretary of War Alger to Col. Bliss, Collector of Customs, instructing him not to appoint Spaniards to places in the Custom House and directing him to discharge those already in the service.

service.

Gen. Brooke has ordered Paymaster Smith to deliver to Major F. S. Dodge the \$3,000,000 for paying the Cuban army. Major George W. Moses has been appointed to assist Major Dodge in distributing the money.

UPROAR IN A POLICE COURT.

Doughery and His Dog Make Things Lively for Judge Olmsted's Court Squad.

Charles Doughery was charged with disor lerly conduct in the West Fifty-fourth Stree Court yesterday. According to Policeman Herssle of the West Thirty-seventh street station Doughery had been guilty of about all the infractions of the law that are classified under that head. His behavior, in court was firstclass evidence against him. He was arrested at Sevouth avenue and Thirty-sevents
etreet for fighting, throwing stones at windows, insulting people, swearing and causing
several crowds to collect. He had a small
dog with him when arrested, and made such a
row when the police tried to take it away
from him that they finally allowed him tetake it to court. The prisoner appeared before Magistrate, dimsted with the terrier held
securely under his left arm.

This man is too drunk to bring into a
courtroom, exclaimed Magistrate Olmsted.

Take him away and bring him back this
affermeon. that head. His behavior, in court was first

rake him away and bring him back this afternoon."

Policeman Herssle tried to obey the order. Doughery clung to the rail and kicked backward at Herssle shins. He cursed the Police Department from Devery down. The degree leef and tried to sourim out of the drunken man's grosp. The animal managed to get head downward with his hind feet braced on the prisoner's shoulder, but when he attempted to jump one foot slipped and shot into Doughery's mouth.

Toliceman Sadlier seized the prisoner's arm and broke his hold on the railing. At the same time another policeman gave him a

arm and broke his hold on the railing. At the same time another policeman gave him a showe that sent him half way to the entrance of the prisoners corridor. Doughery braced himself to continue the fight, and, grabling the dog about the body with both hands, hurled it at Sadiler. The terrier struck the policeman in the face, and, glancing off, land-ed on the bosom of a colored woman. In leaving to the floor the dog brushed against a "deaf and dumb" beggar, who began to shout for help.

for help.

The terrier than immed over the outer railing, upsetting exhibits A, B and C of the Bettle Association's counsel, ran between the legs of three policemen and escaped to the street. He was reported later as running west toward the river.

Doughery fought every inch of the way to the prison pen and then went to sleen. In the afternoon's woman, who had heard of his arrest, went to court and made any additional charge of lareony against him. He was held in \$2,000 for examination.

Anti-Jewish Riots in Russin

Special Cable Desputes to THE SUS. St. Petersburg, May 5.-A despatch from Odessa says that anti-Semitic disturbances resulting in loss of life have occurred at Niko-

aieff, in southern Russia. Czar Aids Famine Sufferers. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. PETERSBURG, May 5,-The Czar has made

an assignment of 1,500,000 rubles to the Red Cross Society in aid of the famine sufferers it the eastern provinces. six Steamers Tow Russin's New Icebreaker.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. ST PETERSBURG, May 5.—The new icebreaker Yermak was brought to Cronstadt to-day in low of two English, two German and two Dan-

Balzac's Ashes to Rest in the Pautheon. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Pants, May 5.—The Cabinet has approved the proposal to transfer the ashes of Balzae to the Pantheon.

BOERS CALLED TO ACCOUNT. Reported British Demand That Order Shall

Special Cable Desputches to THE SUN. LONDON, May 5 .- The Outlook has received special cable despatch from Cape Town which reports that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain despatched through Sir Alfred Milner. Governor of the Cape Colony, on April 29 a firmly worded demand that the Transvani Government should observe its obligations to the Queen as the paramount power by securing peace and order in the South African Republic This, the correspondent says, is taken to mean This, the correspondent says, is taken to mean that the imperial Government considers that the time has come to invite President Krüger to observe both the letter and the spirit of the Loulon convention. How far the despatch is framed from the form of an ultimatum is not known in Cape Town. This action on the part of Mr. Chamberlain, the despatch says, is not likely to affect the peace of South Africa, as there is a strong belief in Cape Town that the Transvaal Government will not fight upon any provocation short of a direct attack upon its independence.

The Central News says it is officially informed that Mr. Chamberlain has not addressed a protest to the Transvaal Government.

ment.
PARIS, May 5.—The Journal vies Debats anys
that the rolley of Great Britain toward the
Transvaal is unjust, dangerous and impulent
in the face of Europe.

MORE UPROAR OVER DREYFUS.

M. de Freycinct, French Minister of War, Said to Have Resigned. Special Cable Despatch to Tue Sun.

Parts, May 5.-M. Duruy, professor of hisory at the Ecole Polytechnique, was recently hissed by the students, owing to his supposed partisanship for Dreyfus. M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, accordingly closed Prof. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M.

iouzy questioned the Government on the subject, contending that the students, and not Prof. Durny, ought to be reprimanded. M. de Freyeinet said, in defending his course, that the closing of the class was his course, that the closing of the class was merely a measure of prudence, and that it was the common procedure when disturbances occurred in the classes at the school. Moreover, he added, Prof. Duruy had published articles that were calculated to excite the susceptibility of the students.

This defence led to an urroar, and M. de Freycinet left the tribune. It is stated that he subsequently rosigned, ignoring the personators of Prime Minister Dupuy and President Loubet.

CLUE TO THE PARR'S RANK ROBBERT

Evidence Against the Bookmaker Who Had ome of the Stolen Notes.

Special Cable Dernatch to THE SUS London, May 5. - Westley Bichards, the booknaker who was arrested a week ago on a charge of receiving three £100 notes which were stolen from Parr's Bank last January. was again arraigned in the Mansion House justice room to-day. Detectives who House justice room to-day. Detectives who were called to the witness stand testified that their inquiries had not confirmed the information which Riebards had given concerning himself at the time of his arrest. They also declared that they found in his lodgings a bundle of Bank of Engraving notes. The detectives further called aftention to the fact that Riebards attempted to escape at the time of his arrest. The prisoner was remained and released on £200 bail. The detectives said that the rent of Riebards's lodgings was 7 shillings a week.

BODY SHIPPED IN A TRUNK.

Last Wish of an English Music Hall Actor Carried Out Economically.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. LONDON, May 5.- The body of a man ound in a box in the freight depot at King's Cross to-day. The box was consigned from Middlesborough to London and was described containing theatrical properties.

The discovery aroused suspicion of murder, but it was ascertained that the body was that of William Ryder, known in the music halls as Jimmy Green. Ryder had died of pneumonia and his body had been shipped to London by Tom Fritebard, manager of the Collinson Burlesque Company, who said that Ryder's last words were:

"Take me back to London, too."

Pritchard was short of money and consigned the body as theatrical luggage to save expense. The consequence was that the body was brought to London for Hishillings, whereas, if it had been shipped as a corpse, the cost of list transportation would have been nearly £12. The discovery aroused suspicion of murder

DUTCH DEPUTIES OBJECT.

Peace Conference Criticised in a Debate Over an Appropriation Bill. Special Cable Despatch to The Sex. THE HAGUE, May 5.- The Second Chamber passed to-day the bill of credit for the ex-

penses of the Netherlands incident to the neeting of the international disarmament conference at The Hagne. Deputy Dobbelconference at The Hagae. Deputy Dobbel-man protested against the vote because the Pope had not been invited to take part in the conference and Deputy Van Kol Socialist made objection to the passage of the bill on the ground of Russia's proceedings in Finland. Deputy Van Kol said, in explaining why he and his collengues voted against the credit, that the conference originated with the Czar, in whose name thousands of seekers after the people's welfare had been prosecuted, tortured and massacred. and massacred.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs protested against the several statements unfavorable to the bill, and the credit was adopted by a large

SIGNS OF TROUBLE IN GUADELOUPE.

The French Government Warned in Regard to the Negro Anarchists. Special Cable Despatch to Tur Sun. Paris, May 5.—The opinion grows among those best informed that serious trouble is brewing in Guadeloupe, M. Ferdinand Clere browing in Guadeloupe. M. Ferdinand Clere speaks in the gloomiest terms of the events which are threatened there. He has warned the Minister of the Colonies that before six months are over the negro anarchists will have burned down La Pointe à Pitre, and has called attention to the fact that the only force available to protect the lives and property of the colonists consists of 120 gendarmes.

PRECEDENT FOR DREYFUS.

Damages Awarded to a Man Wrongly Convicted by Handwriting Experts

Special Cable Despatch to Tay Ses. Parts. May 5.-The criminal section of the Court of Cassation has awarded 15,000 franc-Court of Cassation has awarded 15,000 frames to an appellant named Fetis, who was wrongly convicted five years ago on the evidence of handwriting experts. The court quashed Fetis's conviction without referring the case to another court. This is regarded as an "ul portant precedent in the case of Dreyfus.

NEW DISTRESS IN SPAIN. Drought and a Plague of Locusts Damage

the Prospects of Crops. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Madrid, May 5 .- A five weeks' drought and he prevalence of unusual heat throughout the ountry have seriously damaged the prospects of all crops.

In some of the provinces the crops had already been destroyed by a plague of locusts. The peasants in Andalusia are offering prayers and making pilgrimages for the relief of their distress.

ITALY TO GET SAN MUN ON MAY IN In the Meantime Gen. Pelloux Is to Reconstruct the Old Italian Cabinet. Amerial Cubic Described to THE Ses.

ROME, May 5.-Gen. Pelloux has been charged by the King with the reconstruction of the cle Ministry. This action is taken in consequence of recent negotiations which make it certain that Italy will occupy San Mun on May 18. PEERAGE FOR SIR JULIAN.

Queen's Birthday Honors for the British Ambassador at Washington.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Bun. LONDON, May 5 .- It is understood that the Queen's birthday honors will include a peerage for Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Am bassador at Washington.

> The Vacht Britannia Sold. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

LONDON, May 5 .- The cutter Britannia, formerly owned by the Prince of Wales, which it was announced would be sold at anction next week, has been disposed of at private sale The name of her purchaser has not been announced.

WARSHIPS RACED AT SEA.

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK SHOWED SPLENDID SPEED.

The New York Easily Beat the Brooklyn and the Massachusetts Walked by Her Sister Ship the Indiana in the Speed Trials-Besults of Builders' Trials Almost Equalled-Poor Showing of the Texas.

The results of the speed trial which all the essels of the White Squadron had on April 24 have been the subject of much talk among naval men and marine engineers since the squadron reached this port. There is a great deal of jubilation among the officers and men of the Massachusetts and New York, which ships made a far better showing than did the Indiana and Brooklyn respectively. The speed trial was essentially a race. The squadron knew that it was to be held for two days before it came off, and during that time there was plenty of money wagered. When the orders for the trial were issued it was found that a sort of handicap had been arranged, the Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas and Brooklyn receiving starts of 16, 12, 8 and 4 miles respectively, the New York being the "scratch" boat. Why the Brooklyn received a handicap is not apparent. as the requirements of her construction called for a ship with a knot more speed than the New York.

There was keen rivairy between the men or these two crack cruisers and also between those on the battleships Massachusetts and In-diana. The Massachusetts had a decided advantage in the fact that she had left the Brooklyn Navy Yard only two weeks before the trial. and had, consequently, a comparatively clean bottom and freshiv overhauled machinery. The Texas had no particular rival to beat, but her men were also enthusiastic over the trial. and it was due to accident that her showing in it was not a better one.

The speed trial took place while the squadron was steaming from Martinique to San Juan de Porto Rico. It began at about 6:30 clock in the morning from a bearing abeam of Pearl Rock, the course was about north 20" west along the shore of Martinique, and he time was to be four hours and what additional minutes it required to fetch a dear beam bearing on some recognized point by which the distance actually covered could be accurately measured. The ships timed themselves as they crossed the Pearl Rock bearing which they did in the designated order and at about the designated distances apart, and every oody settled down to the hardest kind of work for four hours. Extra volunteers from the deek watches had been sont below to help the coal passers, firemen, watertenders, oilers and various other grades of men in the engineers' forces. All hands below decks were ready for work, the terrible strain of which an scarcely be understood by one who has not experienced it, and for four hours the twenty miles of ships surged on, their bows raising up great billows ahead and pushing them aside in long surges, while their sterms were drawn down into the scetting stern classers by the churning of the great propellers.

After the first two hours the forced draught for four hours. Extra volunteers from the

while their sterns were drawn down into the seething stern chasers by the churning of the seething stern chasers by the churning of the seething stern chasers by the churning of the streat propellers.

After the first two hours the forced draught was cut in. The ships, now losing the formation in which they had started, moved even faster, and those on deck cheered the workers below by yelling information of how the race was going down the speaking tubes. Occasionally a man staggered up from his work, overcome by the heat and confinement, but another always jumped to his place and continued his task with fresh vigor. When it was all over the men from below crowded to the decks in a body, blinking at the light and shivering in the sunshine. They cheered with an enthusiasm almost equal to that they had shown at Santiago. It was merely a speed trial, called for occasionally by the regulations, say the officials that it was mighty like a race.

As the ships lowered their speed cones they were in this order: The Massachusetts, New York, Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas. Thus the Massachusetts had passed the Indiana and the New York and Brooklyn had passed all the other ships except the Massachusetts, the New York having also passed the Brooklyn. The New York made the best speed, 10.2 knots on an average, the Brooklyn making less than 17. The Massachusetts made 14.82 knots on an average and the Indiana considerably less, having been able to use forced draught on only one boiler. The Texas made 12.2 knots.

The showing of the Massachusetts was remarkable, even considering her favorable condition. Her revolutions under natural and forced draughts numbered 110.15 and 110.98 to the minute, and her speed was 14.1 and 15.2 knots an hour. She developed 10.891.2 and 14.713.2 horse power. The trial compares very favorably with her builders trial, during which her displacement was nearly 1.000 tons less and her speed only 1.42 knots grader. Economy of the coal consumption was a most important feature in her speed was 14.1 and 15.2 k

I nequalisted:
The Brooklyn didn't beat us, sir," the petty
eer is reported to have said, and the Ad

miral's rejdy was:
"No; they didn't learn the old dog eny new tricks." GARDINER TURNED DOWN AGAIN.

ustice Glegerich Refuses to Give Him Mandamus Against Recorder Goff. The motion of District Attorney Asa Bird Sardiner for a peremptory writ of mandamus o compel Recorder Goff to permit him t enter at all times the courtroom in which the Recorder presides was denied by Justice Giogerich of the Supreme Court vesterday, with leave to the District Attorney to apply for an alternative writ of mandamus. The Justice says that when a peremptory writ is applied for the statements of the opposing affidavits must be taken as true; and facts are denied by Recorder Goff, as set up by the District Attorney, which do not leave undisputed allegations on which a peremptory writ will lie.

Annong the facts controverted was whether the Recorder had given instructions to exclude the District Attorney specifically while the Recorder was charging a jury or had threatened thereafter to exclude him at such times, and whether it has been the custom for twenty years for the Judges of the Court of General Sessions to exclude persons while a Judge was charging. the Recorder presides was denied by Justic

was charging.

As disjunted facts can be determined on an application for an alternative writ, the Justice holds that this is the course which the District Attorney should have taken.

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Made in handsome patterns of the various periods of decoration, and in all the newer color tones.

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# Broadway & 19th Street.

GEN. SICKLES REPEATS WHAT THE

PRESIDENT TOLD HIM

irmy Instructed at First Not to Attack the Filipinos Assurances of Our Good Will Toward Them The Plans All Spoiled by Their Conspiracy to Capture Manila.

About seventy-five of the survivors of the Third Army Corps of the Army of the Potomas sat down last night to their thirty-fifth appual reunion dinner at the Hotel Manhattan. Col. Thomas R. Matthews presided and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles made the principal speech of the evening. He said in part:

"I suppose that if many of us had been asked a year ago to give an opinion on expansion we would have hesitated before suggesting the annexation of a continent on the other side of the world, but we have it, and I say we should keep it. We carry a flag that the East never knew before now, and with that flag we shall carry a new civilization beneficent to the East which shall teach them self-government, lib erty and progress. When you see a Lee and a Wheeler becoming boys in blue and following the flag of the I nion, they pay it a tribute that acknowledges its supremacy and is a resh guarantee of the perpetuity of American institutions.

that acknowledges its supremacy and is a fresh guarantee of the perpetuity of American institutions.

"Last Sunday, in this hotel, I had a long talk with our President. I ventured to ask him whether our representatives in the Philippines had been as conciliatory as he wished them to be and as he thought the people desired. For some time I had been a little apprehensive on this score. The President said he was very glad to have an opportunity to tell me just what happened, and, as he laid no stress on our talk being confidential. I feel I can divulge what he said. He told me that he had given explicit orders as long ago as Pebruary last that under no circumstances should our forces attack the Filipinos; that assurances should be given them that so far as we found them capable to exercise governmental functions it would be our nurnose to encourage them, and it was while doing this that they organized a conspiracy to capture Manila and destroy every American in it. It was not until then, the President said, when that murderous assult was made that the horror of war was let loose on the Filipinos, and but for that, the President believes, our peaceful policy would have been successful among them. I regret that the President has not let people know this more clearly. Our right of sovereignty there is indisputable. We have a right to expect that the Inhabitants will recognize it and accept our assurances, solemnly given, that their rights will be respected. We have bound ourselves to make them good, and we will make these promises good notwith-

CANNON CRACKER INJURES THREE. Exploded While Being Charged-McDonald

May Die of His Injuries. Three young men employed as chargers in the E. J. & L. Nordlinger fireworks factory in Cherry lane, Port Richmond, S. I., were serionsly burned at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a large cannon favorably with her builders' trial, during which her displacement was hearly 1,000 tons less and her speed only 1,42 knots greater. Economy of the coal consumption was a most important feature in her speed trial and was apparent throughout her cruise. She left here on April 20, steamed between 3,700 and 3,800 miles, including the speed trial in which 69,000 pounds of coal was used, and reached here on May 2 with 230 tons remaining in her bunkers, which proves that the ship has a 4,000 mile radius of action. The shewing of the New York was also excellent. Her revolutions numbered 118 on an average under natural draught, and reached a maximum of 134 under forced draught, which is the same figure reached on her builders' trial. About 15,000 horse power was developed, with a consumption of 23 and 25 pounds of coal tox horse power. The New York had a greater displacement by 1,800 tons than on her builders' trial. About 15,000 horse power was developed, with a consumption of 23 and 25 pounds of coal tox horse power. The New York had a greater displacement by 1,800 tons than on her builders' trial. Her revolutions numbered 118 on an average under natural draught, and reached a maximum of 134 under forced draught, which is the same figure reached on her builders' trial. About 15,000 horse power was developed, with a consumption of 23 and 25 pounds of coal tox horse power. The New York had a greater displacement by 1,800 tons than on her builders' trial.

The Brooklyn consumed more coal than either the New York or the Massachusetts. Her showing was inferior to that of the New York, died here to-day. He came to Calment a seribed to Mr. Cramp that he new York is a statement ascribed to Mr. Cramp that the new York is a statement ascribed to Mr. Cramp that the new York is ended to the New York is the petry officer is reported to have taken place between Admiral Sampson and an officer with whom he is well nequanited:

The Brooklyn didn't beat us, sir, 'the petry officer is reported to have said and the trial and the trial an cracker upon which one of them was working. They are John McDonald, aged

John Bonner was a Canadian by birth. After being financial editor of the New York Herald, he formed the firm of John Bonner & Co., whose failure was announced on the floor of the Stock Exchange on Dec. 31, 1877. It crethe Stock Exchange on Dec. 31, 1877. It created a tremendous sensation because it was found that he had rehypothecated securities pledged with him for loans and committed other irregularities. From a list of the stocks rehypothecated by Bonner it appeared that his operations in this line alone reached nearly \$2,000,000. The lincollities of the firm reached something like \$500,000, while the assets amounted to practically nothing. Bonner went to Canada after his failure, but returned to this country some time after and drifted back into newspaper work.

Obituary Notes. Obituary Notes.

Frances Powell Ramsdell, widow of Homer Ramsdell, died at her home in Liberty street, in Newburg, yesterday Mrs. Ramsdell was associated through her husband and father with Newburg's greatest enterprises and industries. Her father. Thomas Powell, was one of the joineer Hudson River steamboat men, owning the old Highlander, one of the first passenger steamers on the river. Later he built the Thomas Powell, and the famous Mary Powell, built some years later, is named after Mrs. Ramsdell's mother. Her husband, Homer Ramsdell's mother. Her husband, Homer Ramsdell's mother. Her husband, Homer Ramsdell who died a few years ago, was Newburg's commercial king, founder of the Emsdell Transnortation Company and was for years the President and director of the Eric Railroad. Mrs. Ramsdell was married June 16, 1835. Throughout her life she had been prominently connected with Newburg's benevolent and religious institutions. She was 82 years old and is survived by three sons.

Thomas Hickey, for twenty-five years sergeant of the New York Defective Rurand.

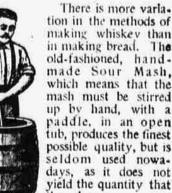
Thomas Hickey, for twenty-five years Sergeant of the New York Detective Bureau, died in Monticello, N. J., on Thursday night, the was 50 years old. Sergeant Hickey was retired five years ago, leaving a good record behind him. For two years he had been in poor health and had been under the care of the best physicians. His remains will be taken to New York and interred in Calvary to-day. William Pope, an inventor of portable lamps, died on Thursday at his home, 1104 Pacific street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. William N. Pope, his grandfather, was the founder of Binghamton, N. Y. and his father, Dr. Pope, was President of the Binghamton National Bank and a member of Congress. His widow survives him.

John Walter Dunn, Sr., died on Thursday at his home, 344 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fourth year. He served as an engineer on the Union Ferry for thirty-live years. He is survived by eight children, thirty-two grand-children and four great-grandchildren. Thomas Godfrey, who was for some time Fresident of the Deaf-Mute Society of New York, died on Thursday at his home, 07 Emerson place. He was a printer and for twenty years had been employed in the Engle job printing office. He leaves jour children.

William S. Johnston, for several years before the war a Captain or the New York police force, died yesterday morning at his borne in Pough-keepsie. He took a prominent part in qualling the Aster place riots of 1856.

Mrs. Lucinda Pratt 103 Years Old. Cricago, May 6. - Mrs. Lucinda Pratt's 103d birthday anniversary was celebrated to-day at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Bonney, in the kenwood apartment building, Fortyseventh street and Kenwood avenue. Though Mrs. Pratt has lived from the day of Washington to that of Mekindey, her mind has lost little of its power and her health was good until recently. Her present illness, her physician says, is not serious. She was horn near Pittsfield, Mass. May 5, 1706, and her husband died sizty years ago.

### OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY. Facts About Making Whiskey.



making whiskey than in making bread. The old-fashioned, handmade Sour Mash. which means that the mash must be stirred up by hand, with a paddle, in an open tub, produces the finest possible quality, but is seldom used nowadays, as it does not yield the quantity that the cheaper process will, is far more

trouble, and averages ten times the number of hours to complete. As men, nearly a half century in business in Fulton st., we assure you that the Old Crow Rye is made by the hand-made Sour Mash process and the Jas. Crow formula, using that "celebrated spring of water," the finest in Kentucky, is bottled and sold in its purity, that no other brand in the market is as good or costs as much to make, and, more than all, we never make any misstate. ments about our goods. Buy only of reliable dealers.

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Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. 10 cents and 25 cents, at all dreg stores.

### \*+++++++++++++++++ DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment

LAMENESS, COLIC. GALLS, SPRAINS, BRUISES. SCRATCHES, &c. Warranted the best in the world. Sold by all Druggists and Saddlers. Depot, 40 Murray St., N. Y.

MORE MUSICAL DUMMIES.

They're in the Pier Bands, Too, Labor Men Say-Why They're Called "Librarians." The Knights of Labor who called on the Park Commissioners on Wednesday with a complaint that dummies, or "librarians," as complaint that dummies, or "librarians," as they are called, are employed in some of the bands in the public parks, made a similar complaint to the Dock Commissioners yesteriay regarding the bands at the recreation piers. A long statement containing the charges was submitted, but, like that presented to the Park Board, it failed to specify any particular bands or landmasters.

The term "librarian" as applied to the dummies, it appears from the statement, comes from the theatres, where sometimes if a member of the orchestra its sick a dummy fills his blace. In that case the dummy hands around the sheets of music and hence is called a "librarian".

AGAINST KOSTER & BIAL. (we dudgments Against the Concert Hall Company Entered Yesterday.

Two judgments were entered vesterday gainst Koster, Bial & Co., proprietors of the music hall on Thirty-fourth street, near Bronchway, one for \$2,080 in favor of Gustav A. Kerker and the other for \$5,24 in favor of Aida and Francis Darto, both of white were obtained in the City Court Kerker claim is for alleged breach of contract for services as musical conductor in 1800, and the claim of the Partosiis for salary.

red, rough bands with shapele thin, and falling hair and sample prevented by CUTICUES Soar greatest design prevented by CUTICUES Soar greatest design puritying and beautifying seals, as well as purest and sweetest for foliot, bath, and intresery, because the only prevented of inflammation and clogging of the Ponce, the cause of most minor affections of the skin, scalp, and hair.